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ABSTRACT

The problems associated with acid rain as well as strategies on what to do and how to do it are addressed in this resource guide. The first section identifies and describes the U.S. agencies and congressional committees which play a role in acid rain research, legislation, and regulation. Actions already taken by the executive and legislative branches of the government as well as efforts of the National Governors Association are presented. The second section of this document includes a 4-page bibliography of government documents dealing with federal policies and a 14-page bibliography of commercial publications on acidification. Also listed is a directory of nine organizations which provide information on acid rain. (ML)

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ED272381

Acid Rain: Federal Policy Action

1983-1985

A Guide to Government Documents and Commercial Sources

compiled by Susan Lovenburg

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List of Abbreviations

CR: Congressional Record
D: Democrat
FY: Fiscal Year
H: House of Representatives
H.C.R.: House Concurrent Resolution
H.R.: House Bill (e.g. H.R.2215 - House Bill # 2215)
R: Republican
Rep.: Representative
S.: Senate or Senate Bill (e.g. S.145 - Senate Bill # 145)
Sen.: Senator

List of Acronyms

ARIC: Acid Rain Information Clearinghouse
BNA: Bureau of National Affairs
CIS: Congressional Information Service
CQ: Congressional Quarterly
CSI: Capitol Services, Inc.
DOE: Department of Energy
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
FOE: Friends of the Earth
GAO: General Accounting Office
GPO: Government Printing Office
NAPAP: National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program
NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NGA: National Governors Association
NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NSF: National Science Foundation
OSTP: Office of Science and Technology Policy
OTA: Office of Technology Assessment
TVA: Tennessee Valley Authority
USGS: United States Geological Survey

Introduction

Little known ten to fifteen years ago, acid rain is today recognized as an environmental problem of global proportions. Governments at all levels are moving to develop policies dealing with the issue. The debate on how to react has been particularly heated at the federal level in the United States. The administration, Congress, federal agencies, state governors, scientists, industry, and environmental groups have all contributed to the fray. A consensus on the right response has still to develop.

Acid rain is more precisely identified as both the wet and and dry deposition of sulfuric and nitric acids. The precursors are believed to be sulfur dioxide emissions, predominantly from public utilities burning fossil fuels. Automotive emissions may also play a significant role.

Acid rain is a greater problem is regions "downwind" of major industrial areas. In the United States, rain falling in the northeast is 10 to 100 times more acidic than normal (Trumbule and Tedeschi, 1983; p.28). This is thought to result from sulfur dioxides emissions in the midwest transported by atmospheric processes to the northeast. Scientific evidence on this point is fairly conclusive (Ad Hoc Committee on Acid Rain: Science and Policy, 1985; p.5).

The effects of acid rain are varied, and not all understood. Acidification of lakes and other waters is well documented, as is loss of fish populations and changes in aquatic species composition. Evidence of damage to forests and agricultural crops is less conclusive. The effects on human health are also not well understood, but currently under study. Areas of concern include high concentrations of toxic heavy metals mobilized by increased acidity in drinking water, and increased levels of aerosols in the air which may lead to respiratory problems (Trumbule and Tedeschi, 1983; p.28).

Despite scientific uncertainty, it is now widely accepted that acid rain is a problem which must be dealt with in some way. What to do and how to do it are subjects of great controversy and the focus of this resource guide. The first section is a discussion of the executive and congressional players in this issue, and the action they took during the years 1983 to 1985. Judicial action is not included. The second section is divided into two parts; the first a bibliography of government documents dealing with federal policy making, and the second a bibliography of commercial publications on the same topic. Following this is a directory of organizations providing information on acid rain.

-April 1986

Agencies and Committees

The following are agencies and congressional committees which play a role in acid rain research, legislation, and regulation.

Executive Branch

The Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment reviews policy decisions related to natural resources, energy, and the environment. It is chaired by the President.

The Council on Environmental Quality, consisting of three members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of Senate, formulates and recommends national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment. The Council also houses the Interagency Task Force on Acid Precipitation created by the Acid Precipitation Act of 1980 (Title VII of the Energy and Security Act of 1980, P.L. 96-294) to implement the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Plan (NAPAP). The Task Force consists of thirteen federal agencies: Department of Agriculture, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Council of Environmental Quality, Department of Commerce, Department of Energy, Department of Interior, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of State, National Science Foundation (NSF), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and is chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture and the administrators of the EPA and NOAA. The function of the Task Force is to develop an acid precipitation assessment plan and to coordinate the research efforts of federal agencies (Acid Rain and Friendly Neighbors, 1985; p.128).

The Department of Agriculture is charged by Congress with enhancing the environment and maintaining production capacity by assisting landowners in the protection of natural resources. Branches involved in acid rain programs are the Extension Service, Office of Grants and Programs Systems, and the Forest Service.

The Department of Commerce conducts research and service programs relating to oceans, inland waters, and the atmosphere, and administers the National Weather Service, which routinely reports levels of acidity in precipitation. The department also administers the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration whose function is to describe, monitor, and

predict conditions in the atmosphere, and to assess the consequences of inadvertant environmental modification.

The Department of Energy ensures that all departmental programs are consistent with environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

The Department of the Interior is responsible for nationally owned land and natural resources; promoting wisest use of land and water resources and protecting wildlife. Two branches of primary interest in area of acid rain research are the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Geological Survey.

The Environmental Protection Agency is charged with controlling and abating pollution in the areas of air, water, solid wastes, pesticides, radiation, and toxic substances.

The International Joint Commission-United States and Canada deals with disputes between the two countries such as transboundary air and water pollution.

Less significant roles are played by the Department of Health and Human Studies, Department of State, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Research is sponsored and conducted by the National Science Foundation and all four national laboratories - Argonne, Brookhaven, Oak Ridge, and Pacific Northwest (Trumbule and Tedeschi, 1983; p.37).

Legislative Branch

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has jurisdiction over legislation on forest reserves, refuges, and national parks in the public domain; including land use planning and wildlife research.

The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works has jurisdiction over most legislation on environmental affairs including the Clean Air Act.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has jurisdiction over legistation on international economic policy as it relates to United States foreign policy.

The House Committee on Energy and Commerce has jurisdiction over most environmental affairs including the Clean Air Act.

The House Committee on Government Operations oversees the operation of the Commerce Department.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has jurisdiction over legislation on many aspects of natural resources.

The House Committee on Science and Technology has jurisdiction over EPA research and development legislation.

Note: Information compiled from the United States Government Manual 1984-85 and Washington Information Directory, 1984-85. Also available in the Official Congressional Directory, 1984-85.

Executive Action

For both the 98th and the first session of the 99th Congress, Ronald Reagan was President of the United States. Elections were held in November 1984 and Reagan was re-elected by a landslide vote, putting him back in office for another four years with a mandate to continue his policies. This does not bode well for the enactment acid rain legislation. Reagan has long held that not enough is known about the cause and effects of acid precipitation to warrant sulfur dioxide emission controls and costly cleanup programs. He has therefore been at the forefront of those calling for more research and a delay in legislation. In his State of the Union address to Congress on January 25, 1984, Reagan stated: "On the question of acid rain, which concerns people in many areas of the United States and Canada, I'm proposing a research program that doubles our current funding. And we'll take additional action to restore our lakes and develop new technology to reduce pollution that causes acid rain." (Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, v.20; p.87-94)

In addition to doubling the research budget for FY1985, Reagan proposed another increase of $30 million in FY1986, bringing the total budget to $85.5 million (Acid Precipitation Digest, v.3 n.4; p.23). This amount was subsequently reduced in the course of budget negotiations. The funds were to be distributed to five agencies in the following proportions:

Environmental Protection Agency 71%
Department of Energy 10.0%
Department of the Interior 7.5%
Department of Agriculture 6.2%
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 4.9%
(Acid Precipitation Digest, v.3 n.4; p.23)

In May 1983, William D. Ruckelshaus was sworn in as the new administrator of the EPA. At the ceremony Reagan requested that

Ruckelshaus and the EPA work with the administration, Congress, and local governments to solve the problem of acid rain (Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, v.19; p.741-743). Ruckelshaus subsequently formulated a very modest proposal for control that called for an eight million ton reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions; much lower than congressional proposals. Even this proved more than the administration would accept. When the proposal was presented to the cabinet, both Budget Director David A. Stockman and Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel protested that the controls would prove too costly for utilites and their rate payers (CQ Almanac, 1983; p.340).

On March 17, 1985 after meetings held with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Quebec City, Reagan announced the appointment of special ambassadors for acid rain negotiations. Drew Lewis was to represent the United States and William G. Davis the Canadians. The envoys were charged to pursue consultation on laws and regulations that bear on pollutants, enhance cooperation in research efforts, increase exhange of scientific information, and identify efforts to improve the U.S. and Canadian environments (Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, v.21; p.317-318). Their report, stating that "acidic emissions transported through the atomosphere undoubtedly are contributing to the acidification of sensitive areas in both countries (Lewis and Davis, 1986; p.6)," appeared early in January 1986 and was endorsed by both Reagan and Mulroney at their meetings in Washington, D.C. in March of the same year.

On the whole, Reagan's approach to the acid rain question, both in the past and for the immediate future, is one of wait and see. In response to a question concerning what he proposed to do about acid rain, put to him during an interview for MacLean's Magazine, Reagan replied: "For the future, I believe it is a question of doing what is reasonable and responsible after getting all the facts (Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, v.21, p.282-284)." The administration's position then, is that not enough is known about the science of acid rain - what are the precursors and the mechanisms of transportation and deposition - to justify costly controls. If we do not first understand what is happening, we may impose controls at huge cost to industry and society which will not solve the problem.

Congressional Action

During 1983-1985 both the Senate and the House of Representatives struggled to complete acid rain legislation, predominantly through revision of the Clean Air Act, a national framework of air quality standards enacted in 1970 and amended in 1977. Funding authorization for the Act expired in 1981, and due primarily to a lack of consensus on the acid rain issue, has not

been reauthorized. Rather, the regulations remain on the books and Congress appropriates funds each year.

The acid rain issue is a controversial one which divides the Congress along regional boundaries. New England and the Northeast suffer the most from acid rain and generally support legislation to control it, favoring bills which require the polluters to pay the cost of cleanup. The Midwest and Ohio River Valley are the main polluters and oppose any legislation that would require them to install costly pollution control devices. If control is inevitable, they favor a nationwide tax to pay for cleanup. The western states are unaffected by acid rain, but are willing to favor control legislation so long as it is on a polluter pays basis. They are unwilling to share the cleanup costs of a problem from which they do not suffer (CQ Weekly Reports, v.42; p.622).

One of the cheaper, and thus favored, methods for power plants to reduce sulfer emissions is to burn low sulfur coal. This coal is mined in the West, while that found in the Appalachian and the Midwest regions contain higher levels of sulfur. These areas therefore oppose any controls that would encourage users to switch to western sources. The western states, conversely, favor such legislation (CQ Weekly Reports, v.42; p.622). With so many interests pulling in so many directions, it is not surprising Congress has made no progress on controlling acid rain.

These differences are complicated by the power distribution on key committees in both the Senate and the House. The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works which has undertaken work on acid rain legislation consists of a large number of senators from the Northeast and West. The committee's chairman, Robert T. Stafford, represents Vermont. Legislation drafted by the committee proposes a polluter pays formula. The Midwest is well represented on the House Committee on Energy and Commerce however, and the chairman is from Michigan. Legislation drafted in this committee proposes a nationwide tax to pay for controls. Until a compromise between these regional differences can be reached, acid rain legislation will not be enacted (Sununu, 1985; p.54).

A variety of bills have been proposed in both the 98th and 99th Congresses addressing the issue. During the 98th Congress eight bills were introduced in the Senate and twenty in the House of Representatives, including one Concurrent Resolution. In the first session of the 99th Congress four bills were introduced in the Senate and eight in the House (see Table 1). These bills propose 1) research, 2) control of interstate pollution, and 3) control of acid rain precursor emissions (Acid Rain and Friendly Neighbors, 1985; p.130). The control bills differ in how much sulfur emissions should be reduced, over what period of time, how reductions will be made, and who will pay the cost.

Table 1: Congressional Action on Acid Rain

98th Congress

Bill	Referred to Committee	References in *Congressional Record*
S.145	Environment and Public Works	01/26/83 S93; 02/28/83 S1714
S.454	Environment and Public Works	02/03/83 S972; 06/13/83 S8229
S.766	Environment and Public Works	03/10/83 S2547; S2580 [statement]
S.768	Environment and Public Works	03/10/83 S2547, S2581[statement and text]; 05/03/84 S5330
S.769	Environment and Public Works	03/10/83 S2547, S2583 [statement and text]
S.877	Commerce, Science, and Transportation	03/22/83 S6346, S6349 [statement]
S.2001	Environment and Public Works	10/25/83 S14528, S14557 [statement]
S.2215	Environment and Public Works	01/26/84 S236, S237 [statement]
H.R.132	Energy and Commerce	01/03/83 H43
H.C.R.135	Foreign Affairs	01/03/83 H43
H.R.1405	Energy and Commerce; Science and Technology	02/10/83 H512
H.R.2794	Energy and Commerce	04/27/83 H2433
H.R.2900	Science and Technology	05/04/83 H2669
H.R.3251	Energy and Commerce	06/08/83 H3251
H.R.3400	Energy and Commerce	06/23/83 H4473
H.R.3904	Public Works	09/15/83 H7004, E4338 [statement]
H.R.4404	Energy and Commerce	11/16/83 H10055, E5656 [statement]
H.R.4483	Energy and Commerce; Ways and Means	11/18/83 H10579
H.R.4655	Science and Technology	11/25/84 H160
H.R.4906	Energy and Commerce	02/22/84 H809, E366 [statement]
H.R.5314	Energy and Commerce	03/30/84 H2124
H.R.5370	Energy and Commerce	04/04/84 H2360, H2354 [statement]
H.R.5590	Energy and Commerce	05/03/84 H3391
H.R.5592	Science and Technology	05/03/84 H3391, E1933
H.R.5593	Science and Technology; Energy and Commerce; Banking; Finance and Urban Affairs	05/03/84 H3391, E1933 [statement, summary, text]

Table 1 (continued): Congressional Action on Acid Rain

98th Congress (continued)

Bill	Referred to Committee	References in *Congressional Record*
H.R.5794	Energy and Commerce	06/06/84 H5359
H.R.5970	Energy and Commerce	06/28/84 H7301, H7241 [statements]
H.R.5978	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	06/29/84 H7592, E3207 [statement]

99th Congress

S.52	Environment and Public Works	01/03/85 S69, S138 [statement]
S.53	Environment and Public Works	01/03/85 S69
S.283	Environment and Public Works	01/24/85 S633 S659 [statement, text]
S.503	Environment and Public Works	02/25/85 S2060, S2017 [statement, text]
S.652	Environment and Public Works	03/07/85 S2728
S.1128	Placed on calendar	05/14/85 S6072
S.1983	Environment and Public Works	12/18/85 S17970
H.R.8	Public Works and Transportation	01/03/85 H66
H.R.1030	Energy and Commerce	02/07/85 H400
H.R.1162	Energy and Commerce	02/20/85 H541
H.R.1414	Energy and Commerce	03/05/85 H1047
H.R.2679	Energy, and Commerce; Science and Technology	06/05/85 H3877
H.R.2900	Energy and Commerce	06/27/85 H5227
H.R.2918	Energy and Commerce	06/27/85 H5227, H3120 [statement]
H.R.2963	Agriculture; Interior and Insular Affairs; Science and Technology	07/10/85 H5443
H.R.3677	Energy and Commerce	11/01/85 H9645

Congressional Record citations refer to the unbound edition and list month/day/year of issue followed by House or Senate section page number.
Copies of bills may be obtained by writing Document Control Room, U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20510 or Document Control Room, House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20515.

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In the 98th Congress H.R.5314 emerged as the primary effort towards acid rain legislation in the House. When legislation was proposed in 1981 by the Reagan Administration to relax the air quality standards of the Clean Air Act, Rep. Henry A. Waxman, D-California, Chairman of the House Energy Subcommittee on Health and the Environment released the draft to the press and denounced it. In 1984 Waxman took the initiative and pressed his subcommittee to report a bill that would strengthen the Clean Air Act (CQ Weekly Reports, v.43; p.82-83). His initial bill was introduced to the House on March 30, 1984 as H.R.3400, a proposed acid rain statute, and was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Waxman's subcommittee began markup of the bill as H.R.5314, a reauthorization of the Clean Air Act, on April 25, 1984 (Congressional Index, 98th Congress). H.R.5314 was to reduce sulfur emissions by ten million tons a year but would distribute the cost of cleanup by imposing a nationwide tax on electric bills. On April 26, 1984 an amendment was offered in committee to strike a legislative finding which stated that tighter control of sulfur emissions was needed to protect the health of people in "downwind" states. The amendment was rejected by a vote which divided the committee along regional lines (Congressional Digest, v.64 n.2; p.38). A second amendment to reduce sulfur emissions by twelve rather than ten million tons and was also defeated.

Negotiations continued, and on May 2, 1984 Rep. Edward R. Madigan, R-Illinois, proposed an amendment to strike the entire acid rain section. Waxman, thinking he had enough support to defeat the proposal, called the vote. The amendment passed by a vote of 10 to 9 (CQ Almanac, 1984; p.342). Rather than report a bill with no acid rain controls, Waxman shelved H.R.5314. No further action occurred in the House during the 98th Congress.

The Senate of the 98th Congress also worked on acid rain legislation. Their main effort was S.768, a complete reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. The bill was introduced on March 10, 1983 and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Affairs which began markup on March 7, 1984. On May 3rd the bill was reported with amendments. In its final form S.768 proposed a ten million ton reduction in emissions by 1994, but unlike H.R.5314, outlined a polluter pays formula for cleanup. The bill was opposed by the Reagan Administration and never reached the floor due to threats of filibuster (CQ Almanac, 1984; p.21 and CQ Weekly Reports, v.42; p.588).

The 99th Congress has so far seen little action of the issue of acid rain. H.R.2963 was introduced and referred to the House Agriculture, Interior, and Science Committees on July 10, 1985. Hearings began on July 16. This bill authorized the Secretary of the Agriculture to engage in a ten year research program on the causes and effects of acid rain (Congressional Index, 99th Congress).

On July 23, 1985 the House passed H.R.8 to reauthorize and strengthen the Clean Air Act. The bill included two amendments on acid rain proposed by Rep. James L. Oberstar. The first would require the EPA to set up and carry out a $10 million demonstration program to clean up lakes damaged by acid rain. The second amendment would authorize $25 million a year from 1986-90 in grants to states to help them identify waters affected by acid rain and to devise methods for mitigating damage. The bill, renamed S.1128, is currently in conference (CQ Weekly Reports, v.43; p.1481-1482).

Action of the National Governors Association (NGA)

In 1984 the NGA adopted a position statement calling for a federal policy addressing acid rain. They developed a policy outline requiring a ten million ton reduction of sulfur emissions below 1980 levels within thirteen years. Even this much did not come easily. It required six months of heated debate before the proposal received the needed 2/3 vote. The association was unable to reach consensus on a funding formula for the proposal (Sununu, 1985; p.48).

Conclusion

It will not be an easy task to reach agreement on a federal acid rain policy. Given the degree of scientific uncertainty and the differing regional perceptions of the problem, valid arguments can be made on all sides of the issue (Sununu, 1985; p.49). In addition, acid rain is an environmental problem with no proven detrimental effects to human health, meaning an important impetus that was in place for legislation such as the Clean Air Act and the Superfund does not exist for acid rain. Still, for the most part, recognition that acid rain is a problem has not been the obstacle. Rather, the stumbling block is who will pay the cost of cleanup. It is this issue that must be decided before legislation can be enacted.

Selected Bibliography

What follows is a selected list of citations for government documents and commerical publications on acid rain for the years 1983 to 1985. These publications deal only with United States federal policy decision making. The list is by no means complete, but an effort has been made to cover all sides of the issue. Most entries were verified by the compiler. However there were a few that could not be located. When these seemed particularly relevant, they were included and are indicated by a star (*).

Many of these items are available at the Acid Rain Information Clearinghouse (ARIC) in Rochester, New York (see "Directory of Organizations" section for address). ARIC receives many government documents relating to acid rain and maintains a file of commercial publications as well as a fairly extensive collection of relevant journals. Contact Frederick W. Stoss, Information Manager, for further information.

There are a number of newletters which provide current information on the progress of acid rain policy. Citations for these are not included here, but they are an excellent source for the researcher. A few of the most relevant are Inside EPA, Environment Report, Newsletter of the Alliance for Balanced Environmental Solutions, the Bureau of National Affairs (BNA) Environment Reporter, Acid Precipitation Digest (a publication of ARIC), Coal News, and Current Developments.

Researchers needing acid rain policy information for the period from 1980 to 1982 should consult Karen Fair Harrell's bibliography Acid Rain: A Legal and Political Perspective (Vance Bibliography P-1319).

Government Documents

The documents included in this bibliography are available to depository libraries. Many of these libraries select only the items they want and therefore do not receive all documents. Only regional depository libraries are required to retain a copy of every available document.

When a document is available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, it is listed with a stock number and price in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Documents. Price updates are listed in the Publications Reference File. Documents may be obtained by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, along with the title and GPO stock number to the following address:

Office of the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

Microfiche of government documents is available for a fee from:

Congressional Information Service
4520 East-West Highway
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

Copies of articles published in government periodicals may be obtained for a fee by writing:

Index to Government Periodicals
c/o Infordata International, Inc.
175 East Delaware Place
Suite 4602
Chicago, Illinois 60611

In some cases, single copies of documents are available free on request from the committee or agency responsible for the publication.

The entries here are arranged alphabetically by the organization or individual responsible for the preparation of the publication. Monthly Catalog numbers are listed when known to assist in identification. Where available, ordering information is given. Starred (*) entries indicate those not verified by the compiler but considered relevant to the topic.

Sample Entry

①**U.S. Office of Technology Assessment**
②Acid Rain and Transported Air Pollutants: Implications for Public Policy.
③Washington, D.C.:④OTA;⑤1984.⑥323 p. (⑦84-4300,⑧S/N 052-003-00956-1 ●⑨$9.50)

① author or issuing agency
② title
③ place of publication
④ publisher
⑤ date of publication
⑥ number of pages
⑦ Monthly Catalog number
⑧ GPO stock number
⑨ document price

"Facing the issue of acid rain." EPA Journal v.10 n.2 (March 1984) p.32-35.

Lewis, Drew and William Davis
Joint Report of the Special Envoys on Acid Rain. (Available from Drew Lewis, Warner Amex Cable Co., 75 Rockefeller Center-27th Floor, New York, New York 10019); 1986, 35 p.

Parker, Larry B.
"Impact of proposed acid rain legislation on the Illinois coal industry. Congressional Record v.129 (February 24, 1983) p.S1660-S1664.

_____ and John E. Blodgett
"The clean air act and proposed acid rain legislation," Congressional Research Service Review, v.6 n.6 (June 1985) p.27-29.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
Acid Rain Control: hearings. In three parts. Washington, D.C.: GPO; 1984, 855 p, 833 p, 863 p. (84-23147)

_____
Clean Air Act Reauthorization: hearing. In three parts. Washington, D.C.: GPO; 1984, 863 p. (84-24651)

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on Mining, Forest Management, and Bonneville Power Administration
Effects of Air Pollution and Acid Rain on Forest Decline: oversight hearing. Washington, D.C.: GPO; 1984, 230 p. (85-3933)

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science and Technology. Subcommittee on Energy Development and Applications
Acid Rain: Implications for Fossil R & D: hearings. Washington, D.C.: GPO; 1984, 1287 p. (84-24769)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Implementation of the Acid Precipitation Act of 1980: hearing. Washington, D.C.: GPO; 1984, 1806 p. (85-11711)

Summary of the Oversight Hearings on Implementation of the Acid Precipitation Act of 1980. Washington, D.C.: GPO; 1984, 70 p. (84-23142)

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works

Acid Rain, 1983: hearings. Washington, D.C.: GPO; 1983, 658 p. (84-13986)

Acid Rain, 1984: hearings. Washington, D.C.: GPO; 1984, 735 p. (84-21704)

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1983: hearings. In two parts. Washington, D.C.: GPO; 1984, 605 p., 162 p. (84-13984, 84-20159)

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1984: report. Washington, D.C.: GPO; 1984, 196 p. (84-17893)

U.S. Department of Energy

Report to the Congress on Emerging Clean Coal Technologies. Washington, D.C.: DOE; 1985. 257 p.

U.S. Department of Interior. Geological Survey

Acid Precipitation: An Annotated Bibliography. Prepared by Denise A. Wiltshire and Margaret L. Evans. Alexandria, Virginia: USGS; 1984, 282 p. (84-17360)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Acid Precipitation and Drinking Water Quality in the Eastern United States. Cincinnati, Ohio: EPA, Municipal Environmental Research Lab; 1984, 3 p. (84-19059)

The Acidic Deposition Phenomenon and Its Effects: Critical Assessment Review Papers. Edited by Aubrey P. Altshuller and Rick A. Linhurst. v.1 Atmospheric Sciences, v.2 Effect Sciences. Washington, D.C.: EPA, Office of Research and Development; 1984, 772p., 691 p. (85-14558)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP). Washington, D.C.: EPA, Science Advisory Board; 1983. 36 p.

U.S. General Accounting Office

An Analysis of Issues Concerning "Acid Rain" by the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, D.C.: GAO; 1984, 185 p. (85-14690)

U.S. Interagency Task Force on Acid Precipitation

National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program, Annual Report to the President and Congress, 1983-present. Washington, D.C.: NAPAP; 1983, 1984, 72 p., 102 p.

Operating Research Plan ... on Acid Precipitation. In two parts. Washington, D.C.: NAPAP; 1984, variously paged, 549 p. (85-12414, S/N 041-001-00279-1 • $4.75)

U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service

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①**Abrams, Robert**
②"Congress and acid rain in 1984."③Adirondac④v.48⑤n.2⑥(February/March 1984)⑦p.22-23.

① author(s)
② article title
③ journal title
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①**Boyle, Robert H. and R. Alexander Boyle**
②Acid Rain.③Chapters 5, 6, and 7.④New York:⑤Nick Lyons Books;⑥1983,⑦146 p.

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Directory of Organizations

The following agencies and organizations provide information on acid rain.

Acid Rain Foundation
1630 Blackhawk Hills
St. Paul, Minnesota 55122

Acid Rain Information Clearinghouse
Center for Environmental Information
33 South Washington Street
Rochester, New York 14608

Edison Electric Institute
1111 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Electric Power Research Institute
2412 Hillview Avenue
Palo Alto, California 94304

National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program
726 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503

National Clean Air Coalition
530 7th Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

National Coal Association
1130 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Natural Resources Defense Council
1725 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Utility Air Regulatory Group
Hunton & Williams
P.O. Box 19230
Washington, D.C. 20036

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Congressional Information Service Annual (Congressional Information Service)
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Congressional Quarterly Almanac (CQ, Inc.)
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